Urban District of Newton-in-Makerfield.

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year Ended 31st December, 1937.

HARVEYS' PRINTERS, EARLESTOWN.

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NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chief Officials:

Clerk and Solicitor:
J. H. WARREN, M.A., D.P.A., J.P.

Medical Officer of Health:
H. E. WATKINS, L.R.C.P.Lond: F.R.S.M.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:
L. M. BOOTH, M.I.S.A., Cert.S.I B.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:
E. W. BUSHELL, M.I.S.A., Cert.S.I.B.

Medical Superintendent, Isolation Hospital:
M.O.H.

Matron, Isolation Hospital:
MRS. F. CROCKETT, M.Coll.Nursing

M. & C.W. Superintendent:
M.O.H.

Health Visitor:
MISS P. M. TAYLOR, C.M.B., H.V Cert.

Water Engineer:
F. C. SYLVESTER, M.Inst.Gas. Engineer.

Engineer and Surveyor:
J. WALMSLEY, P.A.S.I., A.M. Inst.M. & Cy.E.

Electrical Engineer:
W. PHOENIX, A.M.I.E.E.

The Chairman and Members of the
Newton-in-Makerfield Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1937

This will be an ordinary report, as I have not received instructions to make it a survey report.

The estimate of the population to the middle of 1937, supplied by the Registrar-General, is given as 20,520.

This is the Official population, and on this estimate will be calculated the rates of births, deaths, disease, etc., which belong to the district.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The various rates will be found below, and in the appendices attached to the report.

The total number of live births belonging to the district for the year was 342, and the total number of deaths 244. The natural increase was therefore 98.

Births.—The total number of births belonging to the district was 342; this number includes those born in the district and those born in maternity hospitals, etc. beyond the district, whose parents usually reside in the district.

Of these, 342, there were 171 males and 171 females. Included in these numbers were the births of five male and four female illegitimate children.

The births mentioned above were all live births. In addition there were four male and two female stillborn children, all legitimate.

The distribution of the live births was:—

Wards.	Nos.
Town Hall	70
Viaduct	59
Crow Lane	53
Newton	32
Wargrave	117
	331
Births not allocated	11
Total	342

Of the above births, 53 were born beyond the district. All but eleven of these were distributed into their appropriate wards, but I could not find the home addresses of these eleven, and therefore could not allocate them.

DEATHS.—The total number of deaths belonging to the district was 244. Of these there were 138 males and 106 females. No illegitimate child under one year old died during the year.

Four deaths occurred here of non-residents. All were of males. Details of these have been supplied to the districts in which these four usually resided, and are **not** included in the numbers usually residing here.

The deaths of 101 persons, usually residing here, occurred in hospitals and other places beyond the district. Full details have been supplied to me by the Registrar-General, and all are included in the table below, and further reference will be made later in the report.

The distribution of the nett deaths was:—

Wards.	Nos.
Town Hall	64
Viaduct	34
Crow Lane	47
Newton	34
Wargrave	65
Total	244

The distribution according to age was:—

Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and upwards
31	4	3	4	16	26	53	65	42

Total—244

The distribution according to disease, as stated in the Registrar-General's return, was:—

	Male.	Female.
Whooping Cough	1	1
Influenza	4	3
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	1
Tuberculosis, respiratory	6	4
do. Other forms	—	2
General paralysis of the Insane, etc.	1	1
Cancer, malignant disease	11	8
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	6
Heart Disease	37	25
Aneurysm	1	—
Other Circulatory diseases	2	2
Bronchitis	3	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	13	3
Other Respiratory diseases	1	3
Peptic Ulcer	—	2
Appendicitis	2	—
Other diseases of Liver, etc.	—	1
Other Digestive diseases	3	1
Acute and chronic Nephritis	6	2
Other Puerperal causes	—	1
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	12	13
Senility	5	5
Suicide	1	—
Other Violence	7	2
Other defined Diseases	16	13
Causes ill-defined or unknown	4	1
Totals	138	106

Uncertified Deaths.—Five occurred belonging to this district, two of males and three of females. They were as follows:—

Female, 60 years, from heart failure, of Viaduct Ward.

Male, 63 years, from heart failure, due to exposure to cold, of the Crow Lane Ward.

Male, 55 years, from heart failure, of the Wargrave Ward.
Female, 36 years, from epilepsy, of the Crow Lane Ward.
Female, 65 years, from myocarditis, of the Crow Lane Ward.

VIOLENT DEATHS.—Nine occurred, and were due to the following causes. The usual Inquest was held in each death.

They were:—

Motor Accidents	3
Illegal operation	1
Murder	1
Suicide	1
Coal Gas poisoning, accident	1
Drowning, accident	2
Electrocuted, accident	1
Total	10

Inquests were held in the following deaths:—

Without post-mortem—	
Toxaemia from ulcer of leg	1
Starvation, melancholia	1
After post-mortem—	
Haemorrhage into spleen	1
Septicaemia, diabetes, and very chronic lead poisoning	1
Total	4

FEVER HOSPITAL.—One death only occurred in this hospital, on the last day of the year, but this will not be in the 1937 record, as the death was not registered till 1938. He was a non-resident.

WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—Twelve deaths occurred in this hospital, and the causes are stated in the table below:—

Motor accidents	2
Heart diseases	2
,, ,, and kidneys	1
Mastoid disease and pneumonia	1
Pneumonia	1
Severe inflammation of throat	1
Hyperthyroidism	1
Hernia and bronchitis	1
Asthma and bronchitis	1
Senility	1
Total	12

ZYMOTIC DISEASES (Seven principal).—Two deaths only occurred, both being due to whooping cough.

DEATHS belonging to this district occurred in hospitals in other areas, which belong to this district, and they died in the following places:—

General hospitals	19
Warrington, Borough General	48
,, P.A. Institution	11
Mental hospitals	4
Maternity hospitals	5
Children's hospitals	2
Tuberculosis hospitals	5
Nursing Home	1
Private Homes	3
Other places	3
Total	101

MATERNAL DEATH.—One mother died in the Borough General Hospital, Warrington, from convulsions before and after her confinement.

COUNTY SUMMARY.—This will be found at the end of the report, and gives a mass of information in a concise form, which need not be given in greater detail here.

Below will be found a table of rates for the year 1937, and 1936, with mean rates for the previous ten years, and some of the rates for England and Wales in 1937.

	Numbers	1927 (20,520)	1936 (20,580)	10 Years' Average (20,258)	England & Wales 1937 —
Births, live... ...	342	16.66	17.4	16.69	14.9
Deaths	244	11.89	13.3	11.7	12.4
Deaths (comparative)	—	13.2	14.8	—	—
Infant Mortality ...	31	90	69	69	58
Zymotic Diseases (7 principal)	2	.09	.24	.29	—
T.B. Respiratory ...	10	.48	.77	.73	—
,, Other forms ...	2	.09	.19	.14	—
,, All forms ...	12	.58	.96	.88	—
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Phthisis)	29	1.45	1.45	1.47	—
SICK RATES					
Infectious Diseases (notified under Act)	93	4.53	7.62	9.38	—
T.B. Respiratory ...	20	.97	.72	1.27	—
,, Other forms ...	26	1.26	.72	.69	—
Pneumonia, Primary	52	3.02	2.3	4.23	—
,, Influenzal	10				
Total Sick Rates ...	235	9.79	11.4	15.59	—

The deaths of children under five years of age (38) were 15.57 per cent. of the total deaths. For 1936 the percentage was 12.72, and the mean rate for the previous ten years was 13.86.

The maternal mortality rate was 2.92 per 1000 live births and 2.87 per 1000 live and stillbirths. For 1936 the corresponding rates were 16.71 and 16.0. The rates for England and Wales for 1937 were 3.23 and 3.11.

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. (i).—The list of Public Health Officers is given on a separate page at the beginning of the report.

(ii) (a).—LABORATORY FACILITIES.—The Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, does practically all the pathological and bacteriological work, and Messrs. Melling and Ardern, of Higher Broughton, Manchester, have undertaken the water analyses.

(ii) (b).—AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—The Council has two, as before, one motor for the infectious diseases and one for general work, including removal of the maternity cases.

During the present year (1938) an agreement has been entered into with the Vulcan Foundry for the use of their ambulance, if at any time the Council ambulance is out with another case.

All three ambulances are motor driven.

(c) Nursing in the Home.—In maternity cases this is undertaken by the midwives, as far as their time will allow.

For general nursing, there are three district nurses, two of whom are Queen's nurses, and the third a certificated and thoroughly experienced nurse.

On occasion, such as epidemics of influenza, the Council has, and is prepared to engage nurses specially for the occasions.

(d) Treatment Centres and Clinics.—The maternity and child welfare clinics are under control of the Council, and are held at Latham House, which was purchased by the Council a few years ago.

This centre is for examination and advice only, but home treatment is advised, where this is sufficient. Otherwise the parents are advised to consult their own medical attendants.

The School Clinic is under the control of the Lancashire Education Committee. It is conducted at The Gables, Crow Lane West, in the district.

It is for examinations and advice, and treatment is also undertaken when this is possible as out-patients only.

Specialists attend the Clinic at regular intervals, principally Ophthalmic and Orthopœdic. A Dentist also attends regularly.

The Council has agreements with the Education Authority, in addition to the above, to attend to cases sent up from the M. and C.W. Clinic for dental treatment for mothers and children,

(e) Hospitals.—There are two in the district, the Isolation and the War Memorial. The former is under control of the Council, and the latter under a Committee appointed by various voluntary bodies.

The cubicle block at the Isolation Hospital contains eight cubicles, and will be ready for occupation in the latter part of June.

The War Memorial Hospital.—Plans have been passed by the Committee for the addition of two small wards.

As soon as sufficient funds are available, a start will be made on the building.

3. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(i). Midwifery and Maternity Services.

Under the Midwives Act, 1936, four whole-time midwives have been appointed by the Local Supervising Committee, i.e. the Lancashire County Council.

Under this Act three of the midwives have taken their pensions, two others have been stopped altogether, as they did not hold any certificates, although they were both excellent midwives.

One or two certified midwives are still practising, as they hold the necessary certificates.

At Latham House an ante- and post-natal clinic is held weekly. Also the child welfare clinic is held weekly on Mondays and Tuesdays. On Mondays it is conducted by the Health Visitor, and on Tuesdays by the M.O.H. and the Health Visitor.

(ii). Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children.

Agreements have been entered into by the District Council for the admission of mothers for both ante- and post-natal treatment, and for the puerperium at the following hospitals:—

The Borough General Hospital, Warrington, and

The Victoria Maternity Home, Warrington.

The Maternity Hospital, Liverpool.

St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester,

Cases of Puerperal Sepsis are admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Warrington.

Probably cases of Puerperal Sepsis will be admitted to the local Isolation Hospital as soon as the cubicle block is ready.

For children hospital accommodation is provided at the Liverpool Children's Hospital, and/or at the Country Hospital, Heswall. This is for Orthopoedic cases only.

(iii) and (iv). Health Visitors and Child Life Protection.

There is one Health Visitor, who in addition to her duties in the M. and C.W. Scheme, has been appointed to look after all children under the Child Life (Protection) Act.

Other children requiring hospital treatment are usually accommodated at various hospitals through their own medical attendants.

(v). Orthopoedic Treatment.—This has been noted above.

4. Nursing Homes.—There are no such institutions in the district.

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i). Water.—The supply and source is the same, Extensions have been made to all new houses.

The supply has been satisfactory as far as the quantity is concerned. The quality cannot be said to be satisfactory on account of the sediment. The Water Engineer has given this matter a great deal of attention, and made recommendations to the Council.

Water.—I have had conferences with the Water Engineer; we are both agreed that the solution of the sediment and hardness can only be fully met by a system of precipitation, filtration and softening. I have not had any complaints of the condition of the water for some time, nor have I observed anything objectionable myself.

He has presented a scheme to eliminate the sediment entirely, by a process of precipitation, filtration and softening, but it has not yet been finally settled at the time of writing.

In view of the frequent satisfactory reports of chemists and bacteriologists over many years, it was not considered necessary to have further analyses made during the year, but a bacteriological analysis was made in January, 1938, a copy of which I give below. This shows it to be an excellent water from a bacteriological point of view.

The Cliff,
Higher Broughton,
Manchester, 7.
12th January, 1938

F. C. Sylvester, Esq., M.Inst. Gas E.,
Engineer and Manager,
Gas and Water Department,
The New Gas Works,
Earlestown, Newton-le-Willows.

Dear Sir,

We have to report as follows upon the bacteriological examination of a sample of Water taken by you on the 4th instant and received here on the same day.

	Number of organisms per cubic centimetre.
Developing on agar-agar	
@ 20°C	0
@ 37°C	0
B. Coli (presumptive)	
absent in 1.0, 5.0, 10.0 and three portions of 20.0 cubic centimetres.	

Remarks. — A sterile water.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) MELLING & ARDERN.

2. (ii). Drainage and Sewerage.—New sewers have been made to all new houses in the new Housing Estates, and repairs completed where necessary on account of subsidence.

The Surveyor has plans under consideration to present to the Council for the collection of all the drainage from the Common area, the Sankey and Vitriol Square, and Hospital areas.

This has been rendered necessary on account of subsidence and the abandonment of the West-end works from the same cause.

The proposal is to collect the whole of the sewage from these areas, carry the sewer down the Sankey Valley and up to the sewer in Wargrave Road (to which pumping will be necessary), and finally on to the Central Sewage Works. When this is complete, I believe that extensions will be required at the Central Works, as I do not think the present capacity of these works will be adequate.

3. (i). Closet Accommodation.—Every pail and privy has been converted to the water-carriage system, except the few which are beyond reach of the sewers.

W.c.'s are provided in all new houses.

(ii). (iii). (iv). (vi). and (vii). are fully detailed in the report of the Sanitary Inspector, to which reference should be directed, also to the County Summary at the end of the report.

(v). Smoke Abatement.—I have taken observations myself throughout the year, and have made representations to the owners of the factories who are not complying with instructions.

The results have been more satisfactory, but some needed reminders.

2. Rivers and Streams.—The Sankey Brook has been improved steadily by the Mersey and Irwell Joint Board throughout the year, by deepening and straightening the channel, and is now practically complete in the Newton-in-Makerfield area.

4. Schools.—All the Schools, Elementary, Secondary and Technical, are well supplied with water from the mains, and all have satisfactory urinals and w.c.'s. These schools have been kept in order from a sanitary point of view.

Infectious diseases generally have not been prevalent, except a general epidemic of Influenza of a mild type in the first quarter.

I called at every school, and inspected all children present. There were many absentees, and a large proportion of those present were visibly unfit for their work. I therefore deemed it advisable for all the schools to be closed.

There was a small epidemic of mumps in the first quarter, and of mild epidemic whooping cough in the second. These affected two schools. I inspected all the children, but did not consider it necessary to advise closure.

Exclusion of all children under five appeared to have a satisfactory effect.

SECTION D. — HOUSING.

Many new houses have been built and occupied, and since the end of the year the Ministry has sanctioned a new scheme for about 90 more, which are now being erected.

Old houses have received attention, several have been demolished, and some others have been re-conditioned.

Every detail will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector, and in the County Summary; both of these will be found appended.

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.—The supply has been ample.

A more intensive enquiry has been taken into the sources of the supply, from whatever source it came into the district. In view of the directions from the Ministry contained in Circular No. 1519, samples have been obtained from every milk dealer for examination for bacteria count, and for examination for T.B.

Four of the dairies supplying milk from beyond my district were not producing milk under satisfactory conditions. The milk from these was stopped immediately.

The bacteria counts were completed some months ago, but the last reports for T.B. have only just been received. Unfortunately some of the guinea pigs died from other diseases before the tests could be completed. It was then necessary to have the tests made again. Also as the first tests were made so long ago in some of the first samples, it was deemed wise to have the examinations repeated. This has now been completed, and a full report will be made to the Council at an early date.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1936, and Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.—Notices were sent to all milk dealers of their obligations under these Orders, and they have complied with the Clauses in the Orders.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.—It will be noted in the report of the Sanitary Inspector and in the County Summary how small a number of animals is slaughtered in the district. The butchers are alive to the fact that, in buying from the abbatoirs in the towns, they are freed from having bought beasts which, on slaughter, are found to be diseased, and thereby do not suffer any loss.

(c) Adulteration, etc.—The County Police take samples of all kinds of foods for examination other than meat, which is well looked after by the Sanitary Inspector.

The list below shows the result of examinations of all the samples obtained by the Police.

Milk	39
Cheese	2
Coffee	1
Epsom Salts	1
Flour, S.R.	1
Flour	1
Glaubers Salts	1
Lard	2
Margarine	1
Oatmeal	1
Jam	1
Pickles	1
Rice	2
Sugar	1
Tea	1

There was one prosecution for selling milk deficient in fats. The case was dismissed on payment of costs.

(d). Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

I understand that the samples taken by the Police are examined by the County Analyst in Liverpool. Those taken by the Sanitary Inspectors are examined by the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

The list of samples taken by the Police is given above, and by the Sanitary Inspectors is confined to milk during 1937.

Several of the milk samples were found to contain T.B. The reports were sent immediately to the County M.O.H. and eventually the cow or cows were eliminated. The number taken was large, but as so many results were not received until quite recently, I cannot state definitely the actual results.

(e) Nutrition.—I have given talks to mothers on this subject, especially at the Child Welfare Classes, and at one school, at the desire of the Head Mistress, gave a lecture.

(f) Shell-fish.—There are not any shell-fish beds in the district.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The number of notifiable diseases were four less than in 1936. There were more of pneumonia and tuberculosis, but many fewer of the other forms.

Every case of diphtheria was admitted to hospital, and almost all cases of scarlet fever.

The tubercular cases were treated in hospital by arrangements made by the County Authorities.

The type of almost all the cases was mild, and rarely could the source of infection be traced.

The fact that no death occurred in hospital till the 31st December, out of 106 cases admitted, confirms the mildness of the diseases admitted.

The death which occurred was of an old man who fractured his thigh a week previously to admission, and was admitted to a general hospital, and on the evening was found to be suffering from an acute erysipelas of his arm late on the 30th December. and died at 6.0 a.m. next morning.

The death was not registered until 1938, as the Inquest was not held till the 2nd January.

The two most serious cases which occurred were of cerebro-spinal meningitis. These were in young children. They were admitted to hospital shortly after the disease commenced, lumbar puncture was performed immediately after, and serum injected. The meningococous was found in both cases. They were discharged in due course, apparently perfectly well.

Unfortunately one has become stone deaf, and this opinion was confirmed by an Aural Surgeon. She is to be admitted shortly to an institution for the deaf and dumb.

The other child is becoming deaf also, but at the moment is too young to go to a similar institution.

Two deaths from this disease occurred, one in a Liverpool hospital, to which the child had been admitted for another disease, and the other was not sent to any hospital. Whether serum was administered or not, I have no information.

In both the cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, in diphtheria, and in scarlet fever, prompt use is made of the serums.

For nearly twelve months I have been giving Prontosil instead of serum in scarlet fever, with excellent results.

No case of puerperal fever occurred, so the question of infection from scarlet fever or other sore throats does not arise.

Of the non-notifiable infectious diseases there was little. A mild epidemic of influenza occurred in the first quarter, which affected chiefly young children at school.

The attendance at all the schools was reduced by about 50%, and many children present were visibly unfit to be present. Therefore I advised the Council to close every public elementary school in the district.

Malaria and dysentery did not occur.

Hospital accommodation was ample, and every case was admitted which was so desired, without any delay.

Complicated cases of measles and whooping cough are admitted when desired, but there was little of these, and very few cases required hospital treatment.

None of the other diseases mentioned in Circular 1650 occurred.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1937.

The list of these is given in the County Summary, with the numbers removed to hospital and the deaths.

The number of Infectious diseases notified in each ward is now given.

	Town Hall.	Viaduct.	Crow Lane.	Newton.	Warg'e.
Diphtheria	8	4	1	1	9
Erysipelas	—	—	2	1	10
Scarlet Fever	12	8	4	7	12
Enteric Fever	—	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	2	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	1	—	3	1	—
Tuberculosis, Lungs	5	6	3	2	4
do. Other forms.	8	7	3	1	7
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	1	—	2
Pneumonia: Ac. Primary	12	13	2	12	13
do. Ac. Influenzal.	1	4	3	1	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum.	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	48	43	26	26	58

Below I give the numbers removed from each ward in the district.

	Town Hall.	Viaduct.	Crow Lane.	Newton.	Warg'e.
Diphtheria	8	4	1	2	9
Scarlet Fever	9	8	4	6	9
Enteric Fever	—	1	1	1	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever...	—	—	—	—	2
Totals	17	13	6	9	20

The cases under treatment in hospital, including all admitted from Haydock, Warrington Rural and Golborne, were:—

	Diphtheria.		Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Measles.		Erysipelas.
In hospital, 1st Jan.	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted—								
N.-in-M. 24	—	36	—	3	—	2	—	—
Haydock 4	—	18	—	—	—	—	1	1
Warrington R. 10	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—
Golborne 1	39	—	58	—	5	—	—	—
Total under treatment...	42		61		5	2	1	1
Discharged—								
N-in-M. 24	—	30	—	3	—	2	—	—
Haydock. 7	—	15	—	—	—	—	1	1
Warrington R. 8	39	4	49	—	3	—	—	—
Remaining in hospital, 31 Dec	3		12		2	—	—	—

Since the local Fever Hospital was opened in October, 1912, 2274 cases have been under treatment there, and there have been 68 deaths in the hospital.

Smallpox did not occur, and therefore no action was required under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention Regulations, 1917).

Vaccination.—I am indebted to the local Vaccination Officer for the following details of the vaccinated and others during 1937. The figures refer to children only, and those whose births were registered in the year 1937.

Vaccinated	95
Conscientious Objections	182
Died unvaccinated	13
Removed	4
Postponed	7
Insusceptible	nil
Still not accounted for	4
Total	305

3. CANCER.—There were fewer deaths from this disease than in 1936—the numbers being 19 against 34.

There is still a great preponderance of the disease occurring in the alimentary system. There have been 14 deaths in this system, and only 5 in other parts of the body.

4. (a) PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.—Ministry of Health Circular, 1621.

I made a report to you in my monthly report for September last, stating what has, and is, being done in this area. Pre-school children with eye defects are sent to the Oculist at the School Clinic, who advises the treatment required. I have also asked him to examine mothers who attend the M. and C. W. Clinic, if they have eye defects.

I have also been in communication with the local Secretary of the Warrington, Widnes and District Society for the Blind, and she informed me that there are 38 blind pesons in this township.

Every case which is brought to the notice of the Society is examined by an Oculist, who advises all treatments required. If the sufferers are totally, or so much affected that they cannot work, they are put into training schools to enable them to earn their own living.

Apparently every blind person in this area has already been placed under the supervision of the Society.

I supplied the County M.O.H. with full particulars of the local action, with a view to our work being incorporated in the County scheme. Since the end of this year I have received a a copy of his scheme. This will receive the attention of my Council shortly.

(b) TUBERCULOSIS.

Full details will be found in the County Summary and in the local distribution above, in the record of Infectious diseases table.

There were 20 new cases of respiratory, and 26 of other forms, of the disease notified in the year.

There were 10 deaths of respiratory, and 2 from other forms of the disease.

Eighteen respiratory, and 9 of other forms, were placed under treatment in Sanatoria or other hospitals at some time or other, for whatever periods were considered desirable.

In conjunction with the Central Tuberculosis Officer of the County Staff, thorough examination of the local register was made, and every case traced.

The result was that the total number on the register on the 1st January, 1937, was 261 (144 Lungs and 117 other forms) —on December 31st the total number was 129 (62 Lungs and 67 other forms).

This result was obtained by deducting all deaths, removals to other districts, those who had recovered, and a few who could not be traced; and adding the new cases notified in 1937.

Under the Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulatons, no action was required, as no person engaged in the milk trade was found to be suffering from any form of the disease.

Re-notifications of the disease, of those who were under treatment in sanatoria, hospitals, are given below:—

Sanatoria	19	10
General Hospitals...	3	2
Corporation do.	2	1
Army Hospital	1	?

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The Form No. 572 has been sent to the Home Office, and will also be found appended to this report.

RAINFALL.

The Superintendent at the Cemetery, who keeps the records, has kindly supplied me with the following record:—

Month	Total fall inches.	Heaviest fall in 24 hours. Inches.	Date.	No. of days showing a measureable amount.
January ...	2.59	.95	6th	10
February ...	4.76	.52	13th	20
March ...	1.30	.35	12th	10
April ...	2.58	.56	17th	12
May ...	1.91	.44	12th	8
June ...	1.15	.60	13th	5
July ...	1.89	.39	9th	10
August ...	3.21	1.88	14th	8
September ...	1.09	.33	2nd	6
October ...	2.19	.62	24th	10
November ...	1.34	.57	19th	6
December ...	2.42	.47	1st	9
Totals ...	26.43	—	—	114

The rainfall was well below the average, and 4.42 inches below that of 1936.

Snow appeared in very small amounts, except on the 28th February and 5th December, when the falls were equal to .45 inch and .47 inch respectively.

SUMMARY.

The weather during almost all of the year was unseasonable Although the rainfall was much below the average, it was usually damp, and there was a marked shortage of sunshine throughout the whole year. It was warmer in the first few months, and too cold from the end of the first quarter until early in December, when it was too warm for the time of year till the very end of the year.

Infectious diseases were less, and what did occur was of a less severe type in character in all the diseases.

There was a mild type of influenza in the first quarter, which affected children more than adults, and which necessitated closure of all the schools. Mumps appeared later, and some whooping cough, but neither was so severe or widespread as to necessitate any school closure.

The rates were almost all better than in 1936, except the infant death rate. This was, however, due to the very large number of premature births.

The maternal death rate is very satisfactory. Only one mother died. She suffered from muraemia, and had severe convulsions both before and after delivery.

The cubicle block at the Isolation Hospital has made good progress, and will be ready for occupation towards the end of June.

Obstetric Specialists have been appointed, and one for the ante- and post-natal clinic is now under consideration by the Council, but has not yet been appointed.

I have arranged with Drs. Gemmell, of Liverpool, and Dr. Gerrard, of Manchester, to act in cases of emergency for mothers who cannot with safety be removed to hospital. They have agreed to bring a nurse and full equipment with them when required.

Dr. Gemmell has arranged for the whole of the Specialists on the Staff of the Liverpool Maternity Hospital to be on a panel to undertake this work if one or other of them is not available when a call comes. Dr. Gerrard has made the same arrangements with the Consulting Staff of St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

These arrangements are now awaiting the approval of the Council.

Ministry of Health Circular, No. 1519. FREE MILK.—Every source of this supply has been examined for T.B. and bacterial content. I have only recently obtained the final reports. Some of the guinea pigs died from other causes, and further examinations had to be made. My report to the Council will now be made.

Arrangements have been made with the County Education Committee for the treatment, including hospital treatment if necessary, for tonsils, adenoids and squint.

DENTURES FOR MOTHERS.—I have been unable to complete my report on this matter, as all the mothers, although summoned, have not yet been for examination.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—I have made enquiries into this subject, from all surrounding Towns and County Districts, and have only just received the last replies. My report will soon be in the hands of the Council.

Nutrition.—I have given several short lectures on this matter. Sir R. McCarrison gave a broadcast from the B.B.C., and I sought the approval of the Council to obtain a large number of the pamphlets for distribution.

I obtained as many as possible and had them distributed to the poorest families in the district.

Prevention of Blindness.—This is fully mentioned in the substance of the report above.

Midwives Act, 1936.—This is also fully detailed above.

National Health Campaign.—The County Medical Officer of Health notified me that the County Council had purchased many films and a projection apparatus, and engaged another Lecturer, the previous Lecturer having retired on pension, and that he was prepared to send the whole outfit here for a series of lectures throughout the winter.

The local arrangements were made, but on the night of the first meeting only two of the general public attended.

As the general public took so little interest in the subject, the County M.O. cancelled the whole programme.

The large posters were put up on all the posting stations in the district. The small posters and leaflets were freely distributed throughout the district, and placed in all public buildings.

Air Raid Precautions.—In view of the fact that the whole Staffs of both the local Hospitals will be called upon in the event of these occurring, I arranged, with the approval of the Council, for all the local doctors and the staffs of the two hospitals to receive the necessary instructions.

Dr. Challenor, the appointed Air Raid Lecturer, attended and gave the complete course during March, 1938.

National Physical Campaign.—There are very ample opportunities in this district in most forms of sport for every inhabitant to obtain full courses in organised training.

Employment during 1937.—In addition to the percentages of unemployed stated in the County Summary, I have obtained the following figures from the Manager of the Exchange.

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total,
Wholly unemployed	662	23	45	24	754
Temporarily suspended.	86	12	30	3	131

May I thank every Member of the Council, and all the Officials, for their unfailing help and courtesy, especially those with whom I am most connected.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HAROLD E. WATKINS,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1937.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Newton-in-Makerfield Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the report upon the work of the department for the year 1937.

The year has shown maintained pressure of work in the department, as may be seen from the statistical tables which follow. The administration of the overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, has engaged particular attention, and much has been done to relieve overcrowding in the district by the rehousing of families on the new estate and by adjustment in existing houses.

The decision of the Ministry upon Athol Street Clearance Area resulted in the demolition of two houses and extensive reconditioning of the remainder in the area. The houses in Shop Row Area have been vacated, and demoltion commenced. As a result of work now in progress, there will now remain only two back-to-back houses in the district; four are being demolished, and six are in process of conversion to "through" houses and two have been converted during the year. Demolition Orders have been made on 15 individual houses (including 6 caravans), and 5 have been actually demolished; one other house has been voluntarily demolished; the concluding action in connection with the remainder is in hand, and there were only two occupied at the end of the year. Work has been in progress upon seven other houses upon undertakings by the owners, which will obviate demolition, and two have been rendered fit in similar circumstances. The number of houses rendered fit by repair upon notices will be found in the tables of the report.

With two exceptions all pail closets within reach of the sewers have been converted to water closets, and two privy middens have been similarly dealt with; work is also in progress which will secure the conversion of a further two privy middens.

Legal proceedings were taken in one case under the Public Health Act, 1875, and an Order with costs was obtained from the Court, which resulted in the abatement of the nuisances.

The most notable feature of legislation was that the Public Health Act, 1936, became law on October 1st, effecting consolidation, amendment and extension of sanitary law in connection with buildings, sewers, drains, infectious disease, vermin, etc.

Other special features of the work will be noted in the relevant sections of the report.

The following is a statistical summary of work done:—

Total number of visits made 5091

ANALYSIS OF VISITS MADE,

Dwellinghouses—Public Health Acts.	214
—Housing Acts.....	56
Re-inspections— Public Health Acts.	732
—Housing Acts.....	636
Indiv. Unfit Houses	148
Clearance Area Houses	85
Overcrowding—	
re Permitted Numbers	293
Reviews	148
re New Cases and Complaints...	19
Tents, Vans, Sheds	24
Courts, Passages	82
House Drainage	612
Rat Infestations	26
Privies	9
Middens	6
Pail Closets	18
Conversions	30
Ashpits	370
Cesspools, Septic Tanks	13
Ditches, Watercourses	7
Offensive Accumulations	21
Tips	32
Keeping of Animals	17
Slaughterhouses	27
Butchers' Shops and Stalls	95
Other Food Premises and Stalls.....	154
Offensive Trades	16
Piggeries	15
Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops	76
Bakehouses	26
Factories	7
Workshops and Workplaces	7

Public Schools	7
Places of Entertainment	1
Licensed Premises	4
Verminous Premises	171
Petroleum Acts	20
Common Lodging House	2
Infectious Diseases—Primary Visits.	79
—Secondary Visits	69
Appointments—Owners	149
—Contractors	99
—Officials	90
Shops Acts —Routine	155
—Special Visits	98
Miscellaneous	131

Certificates issued—permitted numbers (Housing Act 1936).	1080
References to Surveyor's Department	38
References to Housing and Works Department	36
Complaints received and investigated	359
Warnings to landlords re Rent Book entries under Housing Act	43

Sanitary Improvements.

Downspouts disconnected from drains	102
Portable bins substituted for ashpits	235
Pail Closets converted to water closets	13
Privies converted to water closets	2
Total drainage reconstruction	4
Pail Closets demolished ... 2. Disused (for demolition)... 4:	6
Back-to-back Houses: abolished 2, vacated for demolition 4, abolition in progress 6:	12

In the following table of notices seerved, the figures under columns "Complied" and "No. of defects—remedied" include compliance, and remedy of defects, upon notices which were outstanding at the end of 1936; the column "No. of defects—Noted" includes defects outstanding and carried forward from 1936. To secure the compliance with 1 of the statutory notices served under the Public Health Acts in respect of nuisances. legal proceedings were taken.

NOTICES SERVED.

	No. served.	Premises affected.	Complied by Owner.	Complied by Council.	Defects Noted.	Defects Rem'd
Public Health Acts.						
Informals	356	514	240	1	2146	1509
Public Health Acts.						
Statutory.						
re Nuisances	40	40	37	—	—	—
Yard paving	8	8	4	—	8	4
Passage paving	1	2	1	—	1	1
Ashpits and bins	28	28	16	1	28	17
Downspouts venting drains	11	12	10	—	11	10
Defective closets	2	2	—	—	2	—
Defective drainage ...	4	4	1	—	4	1
Insuf. closet accom...	1	1	2	—	1	2
Housing Acts.						
Informals	28	28	24	9	1811	1068
Housing Acts.						
Statutory.						
Notice to repair	16	16	2	9	—	—
Notice of Council's intention to do work in default	10	10	—	9	—	—

The compliance with informal notices includes those cases in which statutory notices were necessary to secure such compliance, and compliance with informal notices by the Council in default means that the compliances were effected following relevant statutory notices.

ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS SPECIFIED IN NOTICES.

Type of Defect.	Public H. Act. Noted.	Public H. Act. Reme'd.	Housing Act Noted.	Housing Act Reme'd.
Choked drains	116	115	—	—
Defective, insufficient, or unsuitable drains.....	51	39	6	3
Defective sinks	17	12	16	10
Defective and/or insufficient waste pipe	67	39	36	15
Defective water service pipes	2	2	5	3

Type of Defect	Public H. Act. Noted.	Reme'd.	Housing Act Noted	Reme'd
Defective sash cords, etc.	73	51	89	71
Defective window frames	45	30	64	41
Dtfective external window cills	9	5	22	4
Absence of or insufficient ventilation	60	49	77	45
Absence of or insufficient light—Rooms	3	2	1	1
—Stairs	3	3	32	16
Defective floors—Paving	61	33	107	63
—Boards and under timbers	38	23	37	23
Wallplaster—damp	59	35	55	36
—defective	111	77	138	86
—damp and defective	44	22	56	39
Defective brickwork and pointing of walls and chimney stacks	88	61	140	77
Defective roofs and chimney flashings	93	51	75	35
Defective ceilings and plaster	42	30	114	56
Defective and/or insufficient paving and drainage—Yards	74	42	54	24
—Courts and passages	9	6	—	—
Defective yard walls and fences	28	17	37	17
Defective yard gates	13	4	12	5
Defective closet—Structures	39	25	25	10
—Roofs	56	36	25	12
—Cisterns	18	11	6	3
—Basins and joints	15	14	2	2
Insanitary ashpits	256	207	38	28
Insanitary disused ashpits	4	—	7	—
Defective dust bins	35	34	4	3
Defective privies	4	2	—	—
Absence of or insufficient refuse store	10	10	—	—
Keeping of animals—Cleanliness	2	2	—	—
—Insanitary structures	1	—	—	—
—Insanitary paving, etc.	1	—	—	—
—Accumulation of filth	1	—	—	—
—Absence of or unsatisfactory storage for filth	3	—	—	—
Offensive accumulations	5	4	1	1
Absence of or defective and/or insufficient —Gutters	71	41	54	34
—Downspouts	39	24	24	18
Rainwater pipes ventilating drains	109	86	31	16

Type of Defect.	Public H. Act. Noted.	Reme'd.	Housing Act. Noted.	Reme'd.
Insufficient ventilation to W.C.s	1	1	1	1
Defective and/or choked drain vent shafts	7	3	—	
Defective and/or choked flues	30	13	10	5
Defective firegrates	28	19	30	17
Defective ovens and ranges	28	17	45	25
Defective wash boilers (structures and grates).	40	31	27	15
Dirty walls and ceilings	9	6	9	9
Filthy floors and yard surfaces	4	4	—	—
Dirty rooms and contents	9	6	—	—
Dirty walls and ceilings of food premises	1	—	—	—
Insufficient ventilation to food premises	1	—	—	—
Absence of or defective staircase handrails	25	14	48	31
Defective stair treads, risers, etc.	3	2	7	4
Absence of—Ventilated food store	6	5	61	31
—Washing accommodation	1	1	3	3
—Cooking accommodation	—	—	1	1
—Suitable approach to bedrooms	—	—	1	1
Verminous conditions	4	4	1	1
Insufficient height—Ceilings	—	—	1	—
—Doorways	4	3	—	—
Defective wash-house structures	3	1	2	1
Limewashing—bakehouses	4	3	—	—
Improper receptacles for meat scraps	5	5	—	—
Pollution of ditches	1	1	—	—
Defective cesspools	2	2	—	—
Miscellaneous	165	123	174	106
Totals	2146	1509	1811	1068

SHOPS ACTS, 1912/36.

It has not been possible to visit more than a few of the shops, and it is hoped to do more in this connection in the ensuing year. Circulars have been prepared and issued to all shopkeepers, explaining the law in general, and in particular relative to the Shops Act, 1936, and the Retail Meat Dealeds (Sunday Trading) Act, 1936, both of which became law during the year. It is intended to issue a circular upon similar lines in connection with the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936, which also came into force.

1. Visits made: (a) Routine observations ... 155
(b) Special visits 98,

2. Notices served under Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934.

Requirement.	Served. Inf.	Served. Stat.	Complied. Inf.	Complied. Stat.	Certificates of Exemption.
Sanitary convemence.	2	—	2	1	2
Washing facilities ...	2	—	1	—	2
Lighting	2	—	1	—	—
Heating	5	—	4	—	—
Ventilation	4	—	2	—	—
Totals	15	—	10	1	4

The compliances include notices which were outstanding from 1936,

3. Warnings given:—

Reasons.	Warnings.	Complied.
Failure to observe evening closing hour	6	—
Failure to observe early closing hour	1	—
Failure to exhibit early closing notice	17	15
Failure to exhibit early closing notice in respect of exempted goods on half day...	16	15
Failure to exhibit assistants' half-holiday notice	6	8
Failure to exhibit notice re seats for females...	6	4
Failure to exhibit abstract of Shops Act 1934.	7	3
Failure to keep records of hours worked by young persons...	7	6
Failure to observe Sunday restrictions	1	—
Failure to exhibit notices in connection with exempted goods on Sundays...	5	—

HOUSING.

In addition to the action taken and recorded in the statistical summary of notices, the following work has been done:—

(a) Demolition Orders made 15
(b) Houses demolished—On Order 5
—Voluntarily ... 1
(c) Houses vacated but not demolished ... 12
(d) Houses reconditioned upon undertaking to avoid demolition 2
(e) Houses in course of reconditioning to avoid demolition 7
(f) Houses not vacated for demolition ... 2

(g) Houses demolished under Clearance Order 2
(h) Houses reconditioned to avoid demolition under Clearance Order 4
(i) Back-to-back houses—
Demolition Orders (made in 1936) 4
Made through 2
In process of making through 6
(j) Houses rendered fit as result of notices to repair—Housing Notices ..... 33 %
—Public H. Notices (Housing matters) ..... 49 %
Percentage including 9 houses repaired by Council in default.

Overcrowding.—Much time has been spent on this branch of the work, but despite numerous complaints of overcrowding, only 8 new cases have been discovered. As these were all in existence before January 1st, 1937, no legal proceedings have been necessary. Investigations of these complaints has revealed that the information obtained during the survey regarding occupants of houses is now out of date, owing to the constant movement of the population. Much dissatisfaction with the overcrowding standard has been expressed by members of the public, particularly those who inhabit three or four-roomed houses (both are 2-bedroom type), when they are informed that the living-room enters into the computation of the permitted number. The following is a summary of the position at the end of 1937.

(a) Number of dwellings overcrowded 20
(b) Number of families therein 23
(c) Number of persons dwelling therein.....171
(d) New cases reported during year 3
(e) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year, including 71 re-housed in Council Houses 132
(f) Number of persons concerned in such cases, including 520 in Council Houses...973

Factories and Workshops.—The register of factories and workshops in the district requires revision, but it is felt that the time for this will be more opportune when the Factory Act, 1937, comes into force on July 1st, 1938. This new legislation extends the existing law, gives Local Authorities more powers in connection with factories than they now possess, and brings offices within the terms of the law, thus increasing the work of the department considerably, but at tht same time filling a long felt need for control of such premises.

Number on register	96
Bakers and Confectioners	21
Dressmakers, Milliners, Tailors	13
Joiners and Woodworkers	12
Boot repairers	16
Laundries	2
Motor and Cycle repairs	20
Printers	2
Workplaces	10

Visits made: Factories, 7; Bakehouses, 23; Workshops, 7.

References from H.M. Inspectors of Factories...	3
Notices of occupation received	2

Notices served: Want of cleanliness, 3 (Complied 1).
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation... 2.

FOOD INSPECTION.—The slaughterhouses have been carried on without complaint, but, as the figures show, they have been little used. The convenient proximity of large centres such as Liverpool, Warrington and St. Helens, enables butchers to purchase dead meat rather than livestock in which there is a risk of loss upon slaughter and inspection.

	Inspected. No.	Inspected. Est. W'ght.	Surrendered as Unfit for food. No.	Surrendered as Unfit for food. Est. W'ght.
Pigs	50	5210 lbs.	2 heads (T.B. 2 pr. Lungs (Pneum.)	20 lbs. 4 lbs.
Miscellaneous joints and Cooked meats	—	227.75 lbs.	—	227.75 lbs. (Putref.)
Lemon soles	1 Box	30 lbs.	1 Box —	30 lbs. (Decomp.)
Totals		5467.75 lbs.		281.75 lbs.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—The need has been felt for more systematic sampling of milk in the district, and a larger number of samples have been taken during the year. The results are tabulated below, and the bacteriological standard by which they are judged, there being no legal standard for milk other than that sold under special designation, is that a sample should not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre and no Bacillus coli in .01 c.c.

It is only by such sampling and subsequent advice to farmers and dealers that the standard of the milk supply can be raised and maintained, and it may be said that many, if not all, welcome such control.

Active co-operation continues between your Inspectors and the County Council Sanitary Inspector and Veterinary Surgeon, and several visits have been made in their company in dealing with tuberculous milk and the production of Accredited Milk.

Tuberculin Tested Milk Retailer—licensed by Cty. Council.	1
Accredited Milk Producers—licensed by County Council... (1 of these retails under Designation).	2
Pasteurised Milk Purveyors—licensed by District Council...	2
Dairy Farmers and Cowkeepers in district	13
Dairymen, Wholesale and Retail Purveyors (excl. Cowkeepers)	73
Registered Retailers of Bottled Milk only (included in 73)...	37

Samples taken—

1.	From Schools, on behalf of County Council	5
	Reported positive T.B.	—
	Reported negative T.B.	5
2.	From dealers, for Bacteriological examination ..... (For results see table below).	24
3.	From dealers, for Bacteriological examination	24
	Reported positive T.B.	4
	Reported negative T.B.	19

(The guinea pigs in one case died from other causes during test period; other samples from the same source on the same day were reported negative).

4. From Accredited Producers, on behalf of C'ty Council.. 4

Bacteriological results:—

		Present.	Absent.
Bacillus coli:	1.0 c.c.....	21	3
	0.1 c.c.—1 test tube.....	4	
	2 test tubes ...	2	4
	3 test tubes ...	14	
		20	
	0.01 c.c.—1 test tube ...	2	x
	2 test tubes ...	2	11
	3 test tubes ...	9	
		13	

x — Not satisfactory.

Bacterial count:—

Under 10,000 per c.c.	5	
10,000 to 50,000 per c.c.	7	
50,000 to 100,000 per c.c.	2	
100,000 to 200,000 per c.c.	3	
	17	Satisfactory.
200,000 to 1000,000 per c.c.	2	
1,000,000 to 2,000,000 per c.c. ...	2	
Over 2,000,000 per c.c.	3	
	7	Unsatisfactory.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.—It will be appreciated that refuse collection and disposal entails great wear of vehicles. Each vehicle is running loaded to capacity to the tip, and the constant stopping and restarting during loading involves much more wear on the engine than is the case with other vehicles belonging to a Local Authority. Moreover, the vehicles are not employed on decent roads wholly; tip and back street work play havoc with springs and fittings. The useful life of a refuse vehicle is therefore much shorter than that of any other vehicle owned by the Council. The maintenance of a regular refuse collection service is essential to the well-being of the community, and I suggest that these points should be kept in mind when the question of repairs and replacements of these wagons is under consideration.

The performance of the electric vehicle gave much cause for concern during the early part of the year. Since then various adjustments in the mechanism, the provision of larger batteries by the suppliers, experimenting and testing the capabilities of the vehicle, have resulted in a far more satisfactory performance figure. The vehicle is now equalling the performance of the petrol wagons, but slightly more was expected of it; further tests are now proceeding.

In this connection I would like to take the opportunity of placing on record my thanks to Mr. Phoenix, who has assisted me in every possible way with technical advice and practical help in the difficulties which have arisen.

The Public Health Act, 1936, has considerably improved the position with regard to refuse storage, and it is hoped to completely abolish the insanitary type of ashpit in favour of covered dust bins in the near future. This has been done in 235 instances during the year, the majority being done by informal action before the Act came into force on October 1st, 1937.

In connection with the tip, the attendant was sent to Bradford for two weeks; the tip is much improved, and conditions are gradually approaching the ideal standard of controlled tipping.

Difficulty has been experienced from interference with the tip contents by unauthorised persons, but the new Act defines this as an offence as from October 1st last, and this should do much to deter the offenders.

Year.	Pails.	Privies.	House Refuse.	Total,
1934	1611 loads.	200 loads.	5458 loads.	7269 loads.
1935	1392 loads.	224 loads.	4692 loads.	6308 loads.
1936	350 loads.	259 loads.	4884 loads.	5493 loads.
	437.5 tons.	323,75 tons.	8112.3 tons.	8883.55 tons,
1937	—	140 loads.	4300 loads.	4440 loads.
	—	175 tons.	8381 tons.	8556 tons.

Infectious Disease.—The incidence of notifiable diseases again shows a marked decrease, particularly in scarlet fever and diphtheria. A circular leaflet has been prepared in connection with the control and prevention of infectious disease, outlining the legal responsibilities of occupiers and owners of premises; a copy of this is delivered to each house in which a notifiable disease occurs.

Primary visits of enquiry made during year ..... 79.

Disease.	Ward. T.Hall.	V'dct.	Crow	L. Warg.	Newton.	Total
Scarlet Fever	12	8	4	12	7	43
Diphtheria	8	4	1	9	1	23
Pneumonia	13	14	8	15	12	62
Erysipelas	—	—	2	10	1	13
Enteric Fever	—	1	—	—	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	3	—	1	5
Pemphigus Neonatorum.	—	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	2	—	—	3
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	1	2	—	3
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary.	6	5	2	4	3	20
,, Non-Pulmonary	8	7	3	7	1	26
Totals	49	39	27	59	27	201

Disinfections and Disinfestations.—In the absence of infectious conditions upon premises in respect of which requests are received for disinfection, a charge is made, as also in the case of stoving for vermin. To assist occupiers, premises infested with vermin are usually sprayed, on condition of active co-operation of the tenant, and a descriptive leaflet, prepared in the department, upon the life history and habits of bugs, is delivered to each tenant.

Infectious disease ... 97 premises, 128 rooms, 2003 articles.
Verminous conditions 40 premises, 120 rooms.
Miscellaneous ..... 9 premises, 24 rooms.

The number of articles includes 597 from Haydock. There were also 63 Library books disinfected, including 10 from Haydock; 16 articles were destroyed. Trees were sprayed on two occasions on account of serious infestation by caterpillars.

Offensive Trades.—These have been carried on without need for more than informal advice, and by systematic visiting this should continue.

Fish fryers 24
Rag and Bone Dealers ... 1

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.—There continues to be just one of these premises in the district and this has been carried on without complaint during the year.

LETHAL CHAMBER.—This service continues to be appreciated by the public, as shown by the use made of it, and there has been no complaint during the year, the disposal being both speedy and humane.

Times used		334
Disposals—Dogs		183
Cats		182
Canaries		2
		—— 367

CONVERSIONS.—At the end of the year all but two of the pail closets within reach of the sewers had been converted. One of these has since been converted, and the other is to be done as soon as the difficulties causing the delay are overcome. Two privies have been converted and work is in progress to convert a further two.

Pail closets within reach of sewers at December 31st, 1936...	22
Pail closets converted to water closets in 1937 ..... (9 by Council; 4 by Owner).	13
Pail closets demolished or to be demolished.....	6
Pail closets remaining to be converted at December 31st, 1937 (N.B.—1 of the 22 above has since been found to be out of reach of the sewer).	2
Privies converted by Owner during 1937	2
Privy conversions in progress at December 31st, 1937.....	2
Privies and Middsns abolished (Demolition of houses)	13
Pail closets remaining out of reach of sewers, 31/12/37	25
Ashpits converted to portable bins during year	235
No. Privy middens existing 87, having 43 midden's attached (approximately).	
No. of ashpits existing ..... 1284 (approx.).	
No. of waste water closets existing ... 28 (approx.).	

AMBULANCE.—The General Ambulance has been used on 434 occasions, 461 patients having been conveyed to and/or from Hospitals, etc., the total distance covered being 7563 miles.

Difficulties have arisen and extra work has been thrown on to two departments, owing to the unsatisfactory position which exists, namely that the Ambulance but not the Driver is under the control of this department.

National Fitness Campaign.—In connection with the National Campaign of the Ministry of Health, posters, leaflets etc. have been issued at intervals since October. These have been distributed through the public offices, clinics, libraries, schools, churches, works, shops and post offices, as well as by public exhibition at the billposting stations in the district. Every opportunity has also been taken to arouse interest and impart information upon health matters through other channels.

In conclusion, I wish to thank my Committee for their co-operation in the past year; other officials of the Council for their willing assistance when needed, and my own staff for their willingness to do that extra bit which makes the work so much lighter. I desire to thank Mr. Bushell especially, for the spler did work he has done throughout the year, and in keeping routine and other matters progressing whilst I have been occupied in other directions.

Yours faithfully,

L. M. BOOTH,

31/1/38. Senior Sanitary Inspector.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	7	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)...	33	5	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—
Total	40	5	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of cleanliness	3	1	—	—
Sanitary accommodation, Insufficient ...	2	—	—	—
Total	5	1	—	—

HEALTH VISITOR'S REPORT, 1938.

Latham House,

Cross Lane,

Newton-le-Willows,

17th January, 1938.

The Chairman and Members of the
Newton-in-Makerfield Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending December, 1937.

BIRTHS.—The total number of births, including those born out of the district and all stillbirths 326

Number visited including all stillbirths 326

Plus 15 from December, 1936 15

Total first visits 341

Revisits have been made, premature and delicate children have received close supervision, and regular visits have been made.

96 Expectant mothers visited and advised.—Home visits 133.

ANTE- AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.—Sessions 49.

17 Ante-Natal mothers carried forward from 1936.

114 new cases. Total attendance 535.

POST-NATAL.—12 mothers attended.—Total attendances 51.

22 mothers were X-rayed. 65 mothers sent for dental treatment.

Hemalac, Adexolin, Glucose D, Cod Liver Oil, Emulsion, has been given in necessitous cases by M.O.H.

Maternity Hospitals.—The following cases have been sent to Hospital for special treatment or through bad home conditions:—

14 mothers admitted to the Borough General Hospital, Warrington.

13 mothers admitted to the Victoria Park Maternity Home, Warrington.

5 mothers admitted to the Liverpool Maternity Home.

1 mother admitted to the St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

Child Welfare Clinics.— Monday.

Mothers made a total attendance of				3265
Babies	,,	,,	,,	1569
Children	,,	,,	,,	1858

Tuesday.

Mothers made a total attendance of				4476
Babies	,,	,,	,,	2259
Children	,,	,,	,,	2805

During the year the total attendances for Monday and Tuesday were:—

Mothers' total attendances	7741
Babies' ,, ,, ...	3828
Children's ,, ,, ...	4663

There were 44 sessions on Monday, and
49 sessions on Tuesday.

Average attendance—Monday:—

Mothers	96
Babies	46
Children	55

Average attendance—Tuesday:—

Mothers	121
Babies	57
Children	79

At the end of the year there were on the Register the following numbers:—

Infants under 1 year	225
Children 1—5 years	501

School Clinic.—The following children have been sent to the School Clinic under the arrangements with the County Council:—

Orthopaedic.—8 children sent to the Clinic.
1 child sent to Heswall Hospital for treatment.
1 child sent for X-ray.

Oculist.— 8 children sent for treatment.

Dentist.— 45 children sent for treatment.

Children Act, Part I. 1908-1932.—Number of children on Register — 4.

Regular visits paid to the children.

Home conditions and foster parents are satisfactory.

Visits.—

1st Visits	341
2nd Visits	238
3rd Visits	270
Additional Visits	457
Children over 1 year	2658
Expectant Mothers	133
Infant deaths	11
Deaths of children 1—5	5
Infant deaths out of district	18
Stillbirths	6
Under the Children Act	24
Miscellaneous visits	249
Puerperal Pyrexia	4
Ophthalmia	7
Total	4421

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—5 cases notified—all cured.

Infant Deaths.—Enquiries have been made regarding the infant deaths.

Under 1 year — Total 29.
11 occurred in the district.
18 occurred outside the district.

Causes of Deaths of infants under 1 year:—

Prematurity	14
Broncho-Pneumonia	4
Marasmus and Cardiac Failure	3
Marasmus and Gastro Enteritis	2
Congenital Heart	1
Blue Asphyxia	1
Intestinal Obstruction	1
Acute Meningitis	2
Imperforate Anus	1
Total	29

Deaths of Children, 1—5 years. Total 5. 1 in district and 4 out of district.

1. 1 year and 3 months.—Cause, Broncho Pneumonia. Out of District.
2. 1 year and 4 months.—Cause, Broncho Pneumonia and Convulsions.
3. 1 year and 8 months.—Cause, Broncho Pneumonia and Congenital Heart. Out of District.
4. 2 years.—Cause, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis. Out of District.
5. 2 years and 3 months.—Cause, Lobar Pneumonia and Cardiac failure Out of District.

Home Helps.—11 cases have been attended by the Home Helps. All were satisfactory.

Free Milk.—Applications granted during the year:—

1229 Families, including 1368 Children, 135 Expectant and 212 Nursing Mothers.

27	Families	received	free milk for	1 month.
32	,,	,,	,,	2 months.
17	,,	,,	,,	3
19	,,	,,	,,	4
12	,,	,,	,,	5
14	,,	,,	,,	6
17	,,	,,	,,	7
9	,,	,,	,,	8
9	,,	,,	,,	9
6	,,	,,	,,	10
12	,,	,,	,,	11
27	,,	,,	,,	12

In cases of under-nourished children the Medical Officer granted the following:—

19½ lbs. Cod Liver Oil and Malt.
38 lbs. Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.
1½ lbs. Cod Liver Oil.
10¼ lbs. Malt with Iron.
26½ lbs. Virol.
1½ lbs. Glucose D.
1 lb. Hemolac.
½ lb. Bemax.

The following foods, etc., have been sold:—

6760 lbs. Dried Milk, Farex and Hemolac.
48 lbs. Cod Liver Oil.
84 lbs. Malt and Iron.
425 lbs. Virol.
330 lbs. Bemax.
288 lbs. .Ovaltine.
90 lbs. Lactogol.
168 lbs. Glucose D.
168 lbs. Cod Liver Oil and Malt.
216 lbs. Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.
54 lbs. Virolax.

SUMMARY OF BIRTHS NOTIFIED.

Month.	Doctors' Cases.	Midwives' Cases,	Stillbirths— In District.	Stillbirths— Out of Dist,	Total Births Inc, Stillbirths
January	14	12	—	—	26
February.....	11	9	—	—	20
March.....	13	15	—	—	28
April	12	12	—	—	24
May	11	12	1	1	23
June	2	14	—	—	16
July	5	14	—	—	19
August	4	9	1	—	13
September...	14	22	1	1	36
October	7	12	—	—	19
November...	8	16	—	1	24
December...	9	13	—	—	22
Number born out of District.					56
Totals	110	160	3	3	326
1936	94	211	7	6	370
1935	99	193	4	7	363
1934	126	171	3	6	334
1933	78	205	5	11	324

The Ladies' Voluntary Committee have had a busy year, helping week by week at the Welfare Centre, and organising functions to raise funds for the treats given to the Mothers and Children.

The annual day's outing was held at Southport in June, for the Mothers and Children attending the Clinic. The party travelled by special train and was accompanied by Councillor Mrs. Carr, Chairman of the Child Welfare Committee, Councillor Mrs. Crouchley, Vice-Chairman, Councillor Miss Sturgess, Mrs. Ellison, President of the Voluntary Committee, Mrs. Fawcett, Vice-President, Mrs. Noonan, Secretary, and members of the Voluntary Committee.

A high tea was served at Boots' Cafe, under the supervision of the members of this Committee.

The Mothers greatly appreciated this day's outing, and all mothers and children seem to enjoy it.

A Christmas Social was given for Mothers in December, and a very enjoyable evening was spent by all.

Footwear has been provided for necessitous children under 5 years of age.

This proves a very useful fund, and is very much appreciated by poor mothers.

I am very pleased to report that the Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics are very well attended and the numbers are steadily increasing.

Yours faithfully,

P. M. TAYLOR,
Health Visitor.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births:	Total.	M.	F.		
Legitimate ...	333	166	167		
Illegitimate ...	9	5	4		
Total	342	171	171	Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	16.6
Stillbirths	6	4	2	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	17
Deaths	244	138	106	Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	*11.8

Deaths from puerperal causes:—

	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 (total (live and still) births.
Puerperal sepsis	—	—
Other puerperal causes	1	—
Total	1	2.87

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 births	90
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	93
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	nil.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	19
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	nil.
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	nil.

	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population						
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respirat'y system	Death Rate from Cancer	Mat'nal M'tality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	Rate of Deaths under One Year Per 1,000 Live Births
Mean of 5 years, 1932-36 ...	15.8	12.2	0.59	1.34	7.11	6.82	68
Year—1936 ...	17.4	13 3	0.77	1.65	16 71	16.00	69
1937 ...	16.6	*11.8	0,48	0.92	2.92	2,87	90
Increase or decrease in 1937 on 5 years' average, 1932-1936 ...	+0.8	−0:4	−0.11	−0.42	−4:19	−3:95	+22
Previous year...	−0.8	−1.5	−0.29	−0.73	−13.79	−13.13	+21

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.12) 13.2 per 1000.

S.D. 55

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES, AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1937. } { England and Wales, London, 125 Great Towns & 148 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales.	125 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County.
	Rate per 1;000 Population			
Births—				
Live	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.3
Still	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54
Deaths—				
All Causes	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0 00	0 01	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	...	...	...	...
Measles	0.02	0 03	0.02	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough ...	0 04	0.04	0.03	0.06
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05
Influenza	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38
Violence...	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51
Notifications—				
Smallpox	0.00	...	0.00	...
Scarlet Fever	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09
Diphtheria	1.49	1,81	1.38	1.93
Enteric Fever	0 05	0 06	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44
Pneumonia	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births			
Deaths under 1 year of age	58	62	55	60
Deaths from Diarrhœa & Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.8	7.9	3.2	12.0
Maternal Mortality—				
Puerperal Sepsis ...	0.97			
Others	2.26	Not	available	
Total	3.23			
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i e. Live and Still).			
Maternal Mortality—				
Puerperal Sepsis ...	0 94			
Others	2.17	Not	available	
Total	3.11			
Notifications—				
Puerperal fever ...	13.93	17.59	11.52	4.15
Puerperal Pyrexia ...				14.34

1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres: 3103.

Population—Census, 1931: 20,150. Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1937: 20,520.

Nmber of inhabited houses (a) Census 1931: 4,862; (b) End of 1937 according to rate books: 5,761.

Reduced rateable value: £92,043.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £348.

Social conditions, including the chief industries carried on in the area:—Residential, small proportion of total. Chief Industries: Engineering, Sugar Refining, Printing and Stationery, Bleaching, Dyeing and Calico Printing, Cinema Furnishing, and small number in Agriculture.

Extent of unemployment:—End December, 1936: 10.5 % unemployed (14—64 years, insured and uninsured). End December, 1937: 10.5 % unemployed (16—64 years, insured workers only).

The influence of any particular occupation on public health:—None found to be inimical.

Particulars of any unusual or excessive mortality during the year which has received or required comment:—Nothing unusual: except Cancer, numbers and deaths are steadily increasing.

Any causes of sickness or invalidity which have been specially noteworthy in the area during the year:—No appreciable variations from previous years, and no outbreaks of any forms of disease.

Any conditions of occupation or environment which appear to have had a prejudicial effect on health:—No definite evidence, except where the subsoil is damp; although there has been no excessive illness in these areas.

Any evidence, statistical or otherwise, that unemployment has exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults:—No definite evidence.

2.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health: Harold Ernest Watkins.

Remuneration (including bonus, if any) as M.O.H. at 31/12/1937: £165.

Is he a whole or part-time officer of the local authority?—Part.

Any other public appointments held by him?—Medical Superintendent Isolation Hospital, Maternity and Child Welfare and Ante and Post-Natal Clinics.

Is he in private practice?—No—retired 31st December, 1936.

Sanitary Inspectors:—

	Remuneration (including bonus, if any) as SI at 31/12/37).	Whole or part time.	Other appointments held (if any).
Leonard Milford Booth	£315 p.a.	Whole time.	Cleansing Superintendents, Shops Acts Inspectors.
Ernest William Bushell	£285 p.a.	Whole time.	Petroleum Acts, Rats and Mice (Destruct'n) Acts.

Veterinary Inspector (any appointment or arrangement by the local authority)?—Summoned when necessary.

Remuneration (state whether salary, or fees, and amount)?—Fees. Not required in 1937.

What other duties does he perform for the local authority?—Consultant in disputes on diseased meat when considered necessary.

Does he make a routine examination of every herd in the district —No.

If occasional inspection only is carried out, under what circumstances do these inspections take place?—At request of M.O.H.

Any other Specialised Inspectors (e.g. Food Inspector)?—Both Sanitary Inspectors fully qualified.

Remuneration (including bonus, if any) at 31/12/1937?—Inclusive as Sanitary Inspectors.

Is he a whole or part-time officer?—Whole.

Other Public Health Officers, such as Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Health Visitors, Special Nurses, Dental Surgeon, etc. (If any, state number and remuneration):—

Health Visitor: Miss Phyllis M. Taylor, S..R.C.N., S.R.N., C.M.B., Cert.R.S.I.

Health Visitor's Clerk: Miss L. Langley.

Sanitary Inspector's Clerk (Junior): Wilfred Wells.

Ambulance facilities for:—

(a) Infectious cases: 1 Morris Motor, provided by U.D.C.

(b) Non-infectious and accident cases: 1 Daimler Motor, provided by U.D.C.

(c) Maternity patients: Non-infectious ambulance used.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

Nature of arrangements made by the local authority in the district for:—

(a) General nursing: None.

(b) Nursing of infectious diseases, e.g. measles, etc.: Health Visitor visits and advises.

Total amount of financial assistance given by local authority to voluntary associations: Newton Nursing Association, £7/10/0 p.a.; Earlestown Nursing Association, £12/10/0 p.a.

Treatment Centres and Clinics (including Clinics for diagnosis and consultation):—

Is there in your district:—

†Maternity and Child Welfare Centre (Consultation and treatment)?—Yes. Latham House, Cross Lane, Newton-le-Willows—Mondays and Tuesdays, 2.0—4.30 p.m.

†Ante-natal Clinic?—Yes. Latham House, Cross Lane. Newton-le-Willows—Thursdays, 2.0—5.0 p.m.

Day Nursery?—No.

*School Clinic?—Yes. The Gables, Crow Lane West, Newton-le-Willows—Wednesdays and Fridays—9.30 a.m.

*Orthopædic Clinic?—Yes. The Gables, Crow Lane West, Newton-le-Willows—by appointment.

Artificial Light Clinic —No. Agreement with Warrington Infirmary Board.

† Urban Council. * County Council.

Hospitals in the district:—

(a) Public: Isolation Hospital.

(b) Voluntary: Newton War Memorial Hospital.

Is there any Institutional provision in your area for:—

Unmarried mothers: No.

Illegitimate infants: No.

Homeless children: No.

Registration of Nursing Homes: Action taken during the year 1937:— No. of applications for registration: None.

HEALTH EDUCATION:—

Any action taken by the local authority during the year in regard to the publication or dissemination of knowledge relating to health or disease and the importance of early treatment? (e.g., health week, special lectures, etc.):—

Ministry of Health Posters, Leaflets, etc. distributed throughout district. Health Officials give advice generally to the public on every opportunity.

Health Cleanliness Council's literature distributed at M. and C.W. Clinics.

3.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY:—

Authority from which supply obtained; Urban District Council.

Source of supply: Three 200 feet wells with headings, and two deeper boreholes in red sandstone.

Particulars of any new sources of public supply: None.

Is supply of district satisfactory? (a) in quality: Yes, except for sediment; (b) in quantity: Yes.

Constant or intermittent? Constant.

Approx. No. of dwelling-houses with piped supplies (public and private—(a) direct from mains: 5463; (b) by stand pipe: 1.

Possibilities of contamination: None known.

Action taken in respect of any form of contamination: Investigations into sediment and action pending.

Any liability to plumbo-solvent action: No.

If piped supply, state if water has been controlled by bacteriological examination. If so, No. of examinations: 1. Result: "A sterile water."

Chemical analyses—Results: None in 1937. Last in 1936. Excellent except for sediment.

Approx. No. of dwelling-houses supplied from wells, springs, streams, etc.: 1.

Have these waters been analysed during the year? If so, state result: No.

Any insufficiency, and where: None.

Nature of extensions (if any) during the year: To all new houses and closet conversions.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE:—

Sewage disposal works, method of treatment: Separating and sedimentation tanks; Electric sludge pumps Mud beds; Humus tanks and percolating filters.

Any extension or improvement during the year with regard to works or sewerage system: Pail closets and privies converted to w.c.'s.

Any progress made in improving character and sufficiency of arrangements for drainage: Yes. Some sections relaid on account of subsidence. Plans prepared for draining Newton Common area (affected by subsidence), including Vitriol Square and Sankey Sugar areas. Eventually to be pumped to Central Sewage Works.

Action taken—Drain testing, flushing, etc.: Vitriol Square and Sankey Sugar Works Cottages, further action pending. Sewers flushed periodically; drains tested where required.

RIVERS AND STREAMS:—

Action taken to check the pollution of rivers and streams: Observation and appropriate action.

Sources and nature of pollution: Sewage from Hyadock and Ashton; Artificial Silk Works in Golborne, and Dye Works in Newton.

Have any new works been established (such as artificial silk works, cheese manufactories, etc.), and is there any resultant river pollution?—No.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION at end of 1937 (In this connection note last years' figures):—

Privy middens: No. of middens, 43 (1936, 57).

No. of closets attached to these middens, 87 (1936, 97).

Does this system still exist in populous and closely built centres?—No.

No. of pail closets: 31 (1936, 46).

Estimated No. of dry ashpits (excluding middens): 1284 (1936, 1536).

Estimated No. of movable ashbins: 4495 (1936, 4071).

No. of houses on water carriage system: 5577 (1936, 5373).

No. of fresh water closets: 5549 (1936, 5345).

No. of waste water closets: 28 (1936, 28).

Conversions:—

	During year 1937.	During 5 years, 1932—1936.
†No. of privy closets—		
To fresh w.c.'s	2	20
To waste w.c.'s.	—	—
To pails, etc.	—	—
*No. of pail closets—		
To fresh w.c.'s	13	2181
To waste w.c.'s.	—	—
§No. of waste w.c.'s to fresh w.c.'s	—	—
¶No. of houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles	235	784

† 13 demolished. * 2 demolished.
§ 4 out of use. To be demolished.
¶ 2 demolished. Several out of use; houses vacated.

Is there any definite policy at the present time for abolishing privy middens and pail closets?—There are now only 2 pail closets in reach of sewers and 25 beyond reach. Privy middens are being dealt with as conditions demand.

Does Council contribute towards the cost of conversion?—Yes.

If so, how much?—Whole cost of the two remaining, in hand under scheme.

What kind of closet accommodation is being provided for NEW property?—W.c's.

PUBLIC CLEANSING:—

(a) The method of collecting dry house refuse: Motor and horse transport.

(b) The method of collecting refuse from earth closets and privies: Team labour.

(c) The method of disposing of dry house refuse: Controlled tipping.

(d) The method of disposing of refuse from earth closets and privies: Tipping.

(e) The method of cleansing cesspools: None.

(f) Arrangements for the disposal of cesspool contents: None.

If a destructor provided, state situation: None.

State whether public cleansing is carried out by sanitary authority, contract, or occupiers of houses?—Sanitary authority.

Any extension or improvement during the year in the arrangements: Controlled tipping more rigidly applied.

Are motor vehicles used?—Yes.

If privy middens exist, are they emptied by day or night?—Early morning.

Does the Sanitary Inspector supervise the scavenging?—House and Trade refuse disposal only; Street cleansing by Surveyor.

Sanitary Inspections during 1937:—

No. of premises visited: 5091.

Defects or nuisances: No. discovered: 3957 (including 1284 brought forward from 1936 outstanding). No. abated: 2577.

No. of notices served: Informal, 384; Statutory, 111j

Legal proceedings: Number, 1; Result, Order for abatement of nuisance and £1/-/- fine and costs.

Shops.—Particulars of any action taken under provisions of Shops Act, 1934, relating to:

(a) Ventilation of shops: 4 Informal Notices 2 compliances (balance in hand).

(b) Temperature of shops: 5 Informal Notices; 4 compliances (balance in hand).

(c) Sanitary Conveniences:

2 Informal Notices re w.c.'s; 2 compliances.

2 Informal Notices re washing facilities; 1 compliance and 1 in hand.

SMOKE ABATEMENT:—

Any special action taken with regard to smoke abatement: Factory owners are notified of Technical courses at nearest centres.

Personal interviews with Engineers.

No. of factory and works chimneys in the district: 13.

No. of observations: ?

No. of legal proceedings taken and result: None.

Particulars of any co-operative action with industry: See above.

What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour?—4 minutes per hour.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS:—

Brief particulars of any:

(a) Public swimming baths or pools: One—open-air.

(b) Privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public: None.

Any action taken to ensure the satisfactory condition of the water?—Frequent change of water.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS:—

Particulars of action taken during 1937:—

No. of houses found to be infested:

(a) Council houses: 12. (b) Other houses: 28.

No. of houses disinfested:

(a) Council houses: 12. (b) Other houses: 28.

Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs: Zaldecide and Killgercide Spray; Sulphur and Fumoid and Cimex Fumigators.

Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to council houses: Storing, in cases known to be infested.

Is work of disinfestation carried out by local authority or by a contractor?—Local Authority chiefly.

Measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing: Circular prepared upon life history and habits of vermin, handed to residents of infested houses.

SCHOOLS:—

(a) Sanitary condition: Good—generally.

(b) Water supply: Mains in every school. Satisfactory?—Yes.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:—

No.: 25.

Character: Fish frying: 24. Rag and bone dealer: 1.

Action taken: Inspections and observations.

Date of bye-laws: None.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES:—

No. on register: 96.

What is their condition?—Inspections under new Factory Act not yet completed.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES:—

No. on register: 1. What is their condition?—Fair.

Action taken: Inspections and observation.

Date of Bye-laws: 1877. Are they adequate?—Yes.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, etc.:—

Action taken: 6 Vans dealt with and Demolition orders made under Housing Act, 1936.

Date of bye-laws: —.

Underground Sleeping Rooms:—

Any need for regulations?—None.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928:—

No. of premises in district on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold: 1.

No. of inspections: —. No. of samples taken: —.

Notable Sanitary Improvements during 1937:—

Pail closets within reach of sewers reduced to 2.

235 Brick ashpits replaced by covered bins.

Cubicle and Administrative Blocks at the Isolation Hospiial commenced.

Certain back streets paved, channelled and drained.

Chief Sanitary Requirements of district:—

Completion of all back streets.

Public Baths.

Toddlers' Class, including Massage, Electric and Light treatment; Immunisation against Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever; Consultant Obstetrician for Ante-natal Clinics. Emergency Units.

Water—Softening and Filtration Plant.

Sewage—Extensions for Common Area, Sankey Sugar and Vitriol Square Areas.

4.—HOUSING.

(a) Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	189
(i) By the local authority	136
(ii) By other local authorities	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	53

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:

(i) By the local authority (included under (a) (i) above) 92

(ii) By other bodies or persons (included under (a) (iii) above) —

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 280

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1895

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 56

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose... 949

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 12

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ...

28 Housing Act; 97 P.H. Act.

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers ... ...

22 H. Act 32 P.H. Act.

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 16

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners 2

(b) By local authority in default of owners... 9

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 21

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners 17

(b) By local authority in default of owners... —

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made... 15 (including 6 vans)

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... 5 (including 4 vans)

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ... —

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit... ... ... —

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding:—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 20

(ii) Number of families dwelling therein 23

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein 171

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year (including "Reviews") 8

(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year (including 71 cases rehoused in Council houses) 132

(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases (including 520 in Council houses) .. ..

(b) Housing Conditions.

1. General Observations as to Housing Conditions, including the standard of houses, the prevalent types, age and approximate numbers and general soundness of the several types—any information as to prevailing forms of defects and of prevailing bad conditions resulting from overcrowding:—

Fairly good standard on the whole. Several very old houses require attention, and many houses affected by mining subsidence.

Approximate number of back-to-back houses in the district: 12 (Two have been made "through"—work is in hand converting 6 to through houses. Demolition Orders have been made on 4 others, and they have been vacated).

2. Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

(a) Extent of shortage (if any): Approximately 150 houses are required for families living in lodgings, who are anxious to obtain houses to themselves.

(b) Particulars of any housing scheme in hand or contemplated: Estate of 144 houses almost completed at end of 1937. Further proposal to build 98 houses has received sanction of Ministry of Health.

(c) information as to any important changes in population during the period under review or anticipated in the future: None during year and none anticipated.

(d) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses: Subsidence chiefly.

3. Overcrowding.

(a) Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the local authority which have been relieved during 1937: 13.

(b) Number of cases of overcrowding which have been relieved in the course of slum clearance operation: 5.

(c) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding: None.

(d) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding, e.g. causes—how far it is due to inability to pay the rents of available houses, etc..: Overcrowding is now practically non-existent. This will recur as the children arrive at 10 years of age. Other houses are required by young married couples who are living with parents and wish to have their own homes.

4. Fitness of Houses.

(a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts: Damage to property arising from mining subsidence.

(b) Number of houses which have not an adequate internal water supply: 1.

(c) Number of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation: 3.

5. Action taken during the year regarding:—

Clearance Areas—

Number of areas represented: —; comprising: — houses.

Number of areas cleared: 1; comprising 2 houses.

Number of new houses built to rehouse displaced tenants: 2.

Improvement Areas—

Number of areas represented: —; comprising: — houses.

Number of houses demolished: —; Number of tenants displaced: —.

Number of new houses built to rehouse displaced tenants: —.

5.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(1) Milk Supply.—Action taken with regard to:—

The administration of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and the Milk and Dairies Order, 1936: Inspection of cowsheds, dairies and milkshops, by Sanitary Inspectors, who take samples for bacteriological examination. Co-operation also with County Sanitary Officer.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936:—

Number of dealers' licences (including supplementary licences) issued by the local authority during 1937 in respect of:

"Tuberculin Tested" milk: (i) Bottling: —; (ii) Distribution: — 1 producer licensed by C.C. retails in this area.

"Accredited" milk: (i) Bottling; (ii) Distribution: — 1 producer-retailer licensed by C.C., 1 other producer does not sell under designation.

Number of licenses issued in respect of ('Pasteurised" milk: Pasteurising plants: — Retail distributors: 2.

Method used for the pasteurisation of milk ("flash" or "holding") —.

Any refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk, with reasons for the refusal or revocation: —.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops:—

Are they periodically inspected?—Yes. How often?—Twice each year. What is their condition?—Fair.

Has any owner undertaken (voluntarily) structural alterations or improvements to farm buildings, e.g. re-modelling of cowsheds? (Give brief particulars): One owner has agreed to carry out alterations in the Spring of 1938.

Any information as to cost of the work, actual or estimated. £.: —

Farms:—Number of dairy farms: 13. Approximate number of cows in the district: 150.

Cowkeepers:—Number of cowkeepers (including the dairy farms): 13. Number of inspections during the year: 28.

Dairymen or purveyors of milk (other than cowkeepers):—Number of dairymen or milk purveyors (other than cowkeepers): 73.

If a Veterinary Inspector has been appointed give (a) the approximate number of cows inspected, and (b) the number found to be suffering from tuberculosis:—(a) None appointed;

(b) 1. County Council records.

Action taken by local authority as to:—

(i) Tuberculous milk—Number of samples submitted for biological test: 24. Result: Positive 4. Produced beyond district—1 Lancashire, 3 Cheshire (one source) Negative: 19*.

(ii) Bacteriological examinations:—Standard adopted—Not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c. No B.Coli in 0.01 c.c. Number of samples: 24. Number satisfactory: 17 on count, 11 on B.Coli. Number unsatisfactory: 7 on count, 13 on B.Coli.

(iii) Sediment tests:—Number of samples: —. Number satisfactory: —. Number unsatisfactory: —.

*The guinea pigs died from other causes in one case. Other samples from same source taken on same day were negative.

(2) Meat and Other Foods.—Observations on:—

(a) Action taken with regard to meat and other foods, including inspection of meat, slaughterhouses, shops, stalls and vehicles, and places where food is prepared: Routine inspections of premises and stalls in the market, and special visits of inspection upon request and notification of slaughter.

Number of legal proceedings and result: —.

(b) Inspection of Meat:—

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	...	...	...	...	50
Number inspected	...	...	...	...	50
All diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcases condemned	...	...	...	...	...
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	...	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	4%
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole Carcases condemned	...	...	...	...	...
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	...	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	4%

(c) Has a public slaughterhouse been provided?—Yes.

Private slaughterhouses:—No. registered: —. No. licensed: 2,

Are they conducted satisfactorily?—Yes.

(d) If a meat marketing scheme under Part III. of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, is in force, give particulars with regard to action taken thereunder: —.

(e) Food poisoning (including suspected cases):—Action taken (if any): None occurred.

(f) Bakehouses:—Number: 21. Condition: Fair.

(3) Adulteration, etc.:—

Action taken by local authority (if they are a Food and Drugs Authority) in respect of—

(i) Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928: In hands of County Police.

(ii) Other Food Acts or Regulations: In hands of Cty. Police.

If the Council is an Authority under the Food and Drugs Acts, give name of laboratory at which analyses are carried out: In hands of County Police.

(4) Chemical and bacteriological examination of food (excluding milk): In hands of County Police.

Number and nature of analyses during the year, and the laboratories to which specimens were sent: Contained in substance of report.

(5) Nutrition:—

Steps taken to increase knowledge of public on the subject and to bring to their minds the importance of adequate nutrition, especially for children, by means of lectures, films, etc.: At Welfare Centres—advice leaflets.

Particulars of any special investigation which has been made on the subject of nutrition: —.

(6) Shell-fish (Molluscan):—

(a) Particulars of any shell-fish beds or layings in the district: None in district.

6.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Hospital accommodation provided or available:—

For smallpox: Liverpool City Smallpox Hospital. No. of beds: Not fixed.

Where situate: Fazakerley, near Liverpool.

Is the hospital used by "agreement" or "arrangement"? (State nature thereof): Agreement.

Are any retaining fees paid?—Yes. If so, what sum or sums? £2/-/- per 1000 population per annum; estimated £41/8/-.

Or, if a joint hospital, is the district a constituent authority? —

For other infectious diseases: Newton-in-Makerfield Isolation Hospital. No. of beds: 20 (and 6 cots).

Where situate: Bradlegh Road, Newton-le-Willows.

Is the hospital used by "agreement" or "arrangement"? —.

Are any retaining fees paid? —. If so, what sum or sums? —.

Or, if a joint hospital, is the district a constituent authority?—
Cases admitted from Haydock U.D. and Warrington R.D.

Are patients required to contribute towards cost of treatment?—
No.

Cost of hospital treatment for infectious disease. The total cost to the local authority for two recent years:—

Year ended 31st March, 1938: £3,020 gross; £2160 nett.

Year ended 31st March, 1937: £2,796 gross; £1783 nett.

Observations as to sufficiency or otherwise of the available accommodation: Quite sufficient during year, as the number of cases requiring hospital treatment has been lower. The Cubicle Block will be ready in June next (probably).

Has any action been taken or advised with the object of securing that the hospital accommodation available is utilised to the best advantage?—Yes.

Has action been taken to shorten the period of stay of uncomplicated cases of scarlet fever?—Yes. Serum previously administered in all cases. During 1937, Prontosil has been partly substituted for Serum.

Or to replace hospital treatment in suitable instances by nursing and supervision at home?—Home treatment utilised if conditions are satisfactory and hospital beds are limited.

Have any new methods been adopted for the selection of individual cases for which admission to hospital is most imperative?—No.

Or any new decision as to the admission of cases of diseases such as measles or whooping cough?—No, but these diseases are admitted when accommodation is available.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY:—

Review briefly the prevalence of notifiable diseases during the year 1937, and give any noteworthy facts as to the source or spread of infection: Scarlet fever and Diphtheria much less prevalent, Pneumonia increased. Puerperal complications much reduced in numbers. Tuberculosis—more new cases.

Give the clinical type and diffusion of:—

(a) Diphtheria: Mild; no deaths.

(b) Cerebro-spinal fever: Meningococial. Confirmed by bacteriological examination. No connection found in any of the cases. Two cases treated in hospital recovered—one at home died. One (additional) case died in the Liverpool Children's Hospital after admission for some other cause. This case was NOT notified.

Notes on the supply and prompt use of:—

(a) Diphtheria anti-toxin: Ample supply. Used promptly in all cases by Medical Attendant or on admission to hospital.

(b) Anti-meningococcus serum: Ample supply kept and used promptly.

Are supplies readily available?—Yes. If so, where kept?—At Health Offices, Isolation Hospital, and residence of M.O.H.

Are any other vaccines or sera supplied free to medical practitioners?—Scarlatina and Puerperal fever.

Any observed relation between various forms of streptococcal infection (scarlet fever, sore throat occurring without a rash, and puerperal fever): None found.

Influenza.—Observations on any special inquiries undertaken in connection with epidemics: Influenza did not occur.

Pneumonia, malaria, and dysentery.—Experience in regard to these diseases: Pneumonia—rather more cases. Malaria and dysentery did not occur.

Other diseases which have received special attention, e.g. locally contracted anthrax, epidemic jaundice, rheumatic fever, undulant fever, glandular fever, or psittacosis?—None occurred.

If any of the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in your district, state for what period:—

Measles: No. Whooping cough: No.

Diarrhœa (under 2 years): No. Chicken-pox: No.

Any others: Pemphigus Neonatorum, one case only, good recovery.

Any local action taken in regard to the use of measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation?—No. No cases occurred. The serum will be used if measles occur and the serum is obtainable.

Discovery of and action taken in regard to (a) contacts, (b) return cases, (c) carrier cases (specify disease):

(a) Kept under observation. (b) and (c) Admitted to hospital — but none occurred.

The extent to which school intimations of disease are utilised:

Always followed—schools notified and S.M.O. also of names of patients and contacts.

Pathological and bacteriological examinations.—At which laboratory are specimens examined?—Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester.

State number and nature of specimens examined in 1937: —

Diphtheria, 143 (26 positive); Typhoid fever, 2 (both negative): Tuberculosis sputum, 2 (both negative); Bovine Tuberculosis, Milk, 23 (4 positive).

Various Investigations:—Milk: Bacterial count and B.coli, 24; Faeces for typhoid, etc., 3; Cerebro-spinal fluid, 2.

Number of times School Closure adopted during 1937 for—

Scarlet fever: —. Whooping cough: —. Diphtheria: —.

Chicken-pox: —. Measles: —. Influenza: —.

Any other diseases (specify same): No.

Number of reports made during 1937 under Article 17 (7) of Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935:—

Subject of reports: None.

Immunisation.—Specify any action taken to provide artificial immunisation against diphtheria and/or scarlet fever:—

(a) In hospitals, residential institutions or schools: None, except contacts in schools.

(b) At special clinics or day schools: None.

(c) Otherwise than (a) or (b): Privately. Yes.

Is immunisation material supplied free to medical practitioners?—No.

Number of children inoculated—Against (a) Scarlet fever: None.

(b) Diphtheria: Yes—contacts.

Have any post-Schick tests been undertaken?—Not recently.

If so, number: Several hundreds—definite number not obtainable.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Total Cases Notified.													Total Deaths The figures in this column should agree with those supplied by the Registrar-General.	Hospital	
	Years.														Total Cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to District
	Total Cases at all Ages	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 & over			
Smallpox	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	43	...	2	1	3	6	18	7	3	3	...	...	...	...	36	...
Diphtheria, including Membranous Cronp	23	...	...	1	1	...	8	4	2	4	1	2	...	...	24	...
Enteric Fever, including Paratyphoid ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	62	52	4	2	1	2	4	8	1	...	9	7	8	6	14	7	...
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia		10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	3		2	...
Puerperal Fever ...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	x		...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...			2	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	2	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-encephalitis	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opthalmia Neonatorum	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	2	...	...	...	...
Malaria— Contracted in this C'try	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abroad	Nil	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any other diseases notifiable in district, *e.g.*:— Chicken Pox ..	Nil	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, excluding German Measles..	Nil	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ..	Nil	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Any other disease— Pemphigus Neonatorum ..	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Totals	155	10	5	4	8	10	35	12	5	23	13	19	11		19	76	2

Disinfection after Infectious disease:—

Number of houses disinfected during 1937: 97.

Method (state disinfectant used): Formaldehyde vapour and Formalin spray.

Are houses disinfected after (a) pulmonary tuberculosis:—Yes.
(b) measles:—No.

*Apparatus used for clothing, bedding, etc (steam or otherwise): Steam. Number of articles disinfected: 2003, and 63 Library books.

Where is apparatus situated?—Isolation Hospital.

* If apparaus at hospital is available, is it used for the disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc. of patients NOT removed to the hospital?—Yes. If not, please state how disinfection of clothing, etc. in these cases is carried out: —.

Disinfestation:—

What arrangements exist for the disinfestation of verminous etc. persons?—None.

The prevalence of any animal or insect pests such as rats, bugs, fleas, mosquitoes, etc. should be referred to and particulars given of the measures taken for their suppression: 40 premises, containing 120 infested rooms, were treated for bugs, and advice given to occupiers. No form of vermin is unduly prevalent. Advice is also given on rats, mice, fleas and cockroaches.

Cancer.—Any observations as to the prevalence of cancer?—Prevalence increasing.

Particulars of any action taken to impart to the public information regarding cancer (i.e. facilities available, etc.: Leaflets detailing health services available, are distributed through the Post Offices.

Particulars of any alteration, improvements or other developments in the availability of facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer in the area which have been effected during the year (whether by local authority or voluntary hospitals):—No alterations. Facilities have been ample to date at the Liverpool—Manchester hospitals.

Are the present facilities adequate?—Yes.

Is any use made of facilities provided by National Radium Centres?—Yes.

Any local investigation or action undertaken on the lines suggested in the series of Ministry's circulars on cancer?—None special.

Prevention of Blindness.—Action taken (if any) under section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes:—Investigations made and reported to Council. All new cases are reported to the Warrington, Widnes and District Society for the Blind. These cases are examined by an Oculist and arrangements made for training.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1937.‡

Age Periods	New Cases.				DEATHS (The number of deaths classified should agree with the total supplied by the Registrar-General)			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
0... ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1... ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
5... ...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	1*
10... ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
15... ...	1	...	5	2	...	...	...	...
20... ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
25... ...	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	...
35... ...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
45... ...	4	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
55... ...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
65 & upwards	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	13	7	15	11	6	4	—	2
Totals ...	20		26		‡10		‡2	

* Death certified as Hypostatic Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Meningitis (? Tubercular) not notified. Died in hospital.

What is the ratio of non-notified tuberculosis cases to total tuberculosis deaths?—All notified.

In your opinion, is the notification of tuberculosis in your district effiicient?—Yes.

Has any action been taken in cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify?—No.

Is there any evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the district?—No,

PUBLIC HEALTH (Prevention of Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS, 1925.

Any action taken under these Regulations relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade:—

Under Article 3: None.	Under Article 5: None.
Under Article 6: None.	Under Article 7: None.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1925 AND 1936.

Any action taken under section 62, Public Health Act, 1925, or section 172, Public Health Act, 1936: None.

7.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(1) Is the Maternity and Child Welfare work carried out by the LOCAL Authority or by the County Council?—Local.

(2)) The general arrangements made for attending to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and of children under five years of age, including the work of health visitors, nurses, etc.: Ante and post-Natal Clinic held every Thursday, 2.30—4.30 p.m, by M.O. One Child Welfare Clinic held by Health Visitor every Monday, 2.0—4.30 p.m., and one every Tuesday, 2.30—4.30 p.m. by M.O. and Health Visitor. All held at Latham House.

(3) Has a specialist ante-natal clinic been established?—Not yet. awaiting adoption by Council.

Name of Medical Officer conducting the above clinic: H. E. Watkins, M.O.H.

Name of Consultant to whom cases are referred: Dr. Gemmell, Liverpool, and Dr. Gerrard, Manchester.

If a specialist ante-natal clinic has NOT been established, give details of any ante-natal work carried out:—

No. of women attending in 1937: 131. Total attendances: 535.

Average No. of women attending: 12. Total attendances: 51.

In addition to above, 133 visits have been made to expectant mothers.

(4) Give the names of maternity homes, hospitals and other institutions available for the reception of expectant and nursing mothers and young children:—

(a) Maternity: Borough General Hospital, and Victoria Maternity Home, Warrington. No. of beds: Not fixed.

Liverpool Maternity Hospital, and St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester. No. of beds: Not fixed.

(b) Children: Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital No. of beds: Not fixed.

Country Hospital, Heswall (for Orthopoedic cases). No. of beds: Not fixed.

(5) Are the hospital arrangements for ante-natal, natal, and post-natal conditions (excluding puerperal pyrexia) adequate?—No.

(6) Arrangements for Flying Squads: All arrangements completed, but plan has not yet been adopted by the Council.

(7) The arrangements for:—

(a) Home helps: Several appointed and one frequently used.

(b) The supply of food and milk for expectant and nursing mothers and of milk for infants: Granted in all necessitous cases after examination by M.O.

(8) The arrangements for orthopædic treatment in areas in which such treatment is provided for children under 5 years of age: Children sent first to the School Clinic and if considered necessary by the Orthopædic Surgeon, to the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital and/or the Country Hospital, Heswall.

(9) What arrangements have been made under the Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, for:—

Consultants: Two. Dr. Gemmell, Liverpool, and Dr. Gerrard, Manchester.

Bacteriological examinations: Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

Hospital treatment: Isolation Hospital, Warrington.

Provision of Nurses: Yes, if necessary, but practically all cases go to Warrington.

(10) What arrangements have been made under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926? for:—
Hospital treatment: If necessary.

Provision of nurses: Health Visitor attends daily until child is convalescent.

(11) Ophthalmia Neonatorum:—Details should be given in the following table of each case of Ophthalmia neonatorum notified in your district during 1937.

CASES.			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
5	5	—	5	—	—	—

(12) Child Life Protection (under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932). Action taken : Nurse visits regularly. No. on register : 4, Home conditions, foster parents and children : All satisfactory.

(Signed) HAROLD E. WATKINS,

Medical Officer of Health.

March, 1938.